Government encourages such measures as a means to promoting economic cooperation between India and Nepal.

गोल्डन टोबेको कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क का अपवंचन

1066. **डा० अबरार अहमद :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग पनामा ब्राउन और "मिग" ब्राण्ड की सिगरेट का निर्यात करने वाली "गोल्डन टोबेको कम्पनी" द्वारा 150 करोड़ रुपये के शुल्क का अपवंचन किये जाने के मामले में इस कंपनी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर अपवंचन का यह मामला सरकार की निगाह में सबसे पहले कब आया तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई तथा कार्यवाही में ढील बरते जाने के लिये कौन-कौन से अधिकारी इसमें जिम्मेदार हैं ;

(ग) इन कम्पनियों का प्रबन्ध किस समूह द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है तथा इनके मालिक कौन हैं तथा इनके विरुद्ध अब तक कोई दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन कम्पनियों के निर्यात लाइसेंस रद्द किए जा चुके हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इन लाइसेंसों को कब तक रद्द कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री और विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) गोल्डन टोबेको कम्पनी के विरुद्ध 150 करोड़ रुपये के उत्पाद शुल्क अपवंचन के किसी मामले में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ।

(ख) ऊपर (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) मै० गोल्डन टोबेको कंपनी डालमिया उद्योग समूह की कंपनी है जिसका प्रबंध एक निदेशक मंडल द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री संजय डालमिया हैं । ऊपर (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी दाण्डिक कार्यवाही किये जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Hike in the Excise Duty on Polyester Filament Yarn

1067. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SOM PAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent steep hike in the excise duty on Polyester Filament Yarn has adversely affected revenue collection; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the reduction of PFY duty per Kg. from Rs. 83.75 to Rs. 56.12 production of this commodity went up by 70 per cent and revenue income went up by 25 per cent;

(c) whether Government are aware that excise duty rate on PFY in neigbouring countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal is almost nil (Rs. 5 per kg.) compared to India and production cost in Taiwan, South Korea and Japan is much lower than that in India;

(d) whether imposition of higher excise duty leads to smuggling of PFY; and

(e) if so, what corrective steps Government are taking in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The excise duty on PFY was reduced from Rs. 83.75 to Rs. 56.12 per kg. in March, '88. The production

and revenue figures for the period April, '87 to February, '88 is about 107924 MT and Rs. 772.62 crores. For the period March, '88 to February, '89 the production and revenue is about 147615 MT and Rs. 745.36 crores. On this basis, during the year 1988-89, the increase in production after the duty reduction is approximately 25.4 per cent and decrease in the revenue realisation is about 11.6 per cent.

(c) Information regarding excise duty rate of PFY in Pakistan Bangladesh and Nepal and production cost in Taiwan, South Korea, Japan is not available.

(d) and (e) Excise duty is only one of the constituents of the market price of filament yarn. There are no reports of smuggling on account of levy of excise duties.

Setting up an Integrated Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu)

1068. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up an integrated steel plant at Salem in addition to the existing steel plant which has the facility of manufacturing stainless steel only?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI ASHOKE KUMAR SEN): No, Sir.

Pepsi Food Processing Project

1069. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major drawbacks found in on-going Pepsi Food Processing project in Punjab;

(b) what was the originally projected foreign capital component invested in the project and what is the actuality;

(c) what was the export commitment of Pepsi vis-a-vis its performance and what are the penal clauses for the breach;

(d) what was the projected domestic sale and what is modified sanction; and

(e) why multi-national was allowed to enhance higher domestic sale quota at the cost of local industry?

THE MINITER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A team consisting of three officers was deputed to visit establishments of M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited to make on-the-spot study on the present status of the project. The team has *inter alia* observed that no exports from out of the products manufactured by M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited had been made towards comitment of 40 per cent exports stipulated in the Letter of Intent. The team has further indicated that out of the select List exports worth Rs. 86.90 lakhs are reported to have been made.

(b) As per the foreign collaboration approval, foreign equity of 39.89 per cent amounting to Rs. 3.59 crores by M/s Pepsi Co. Inc. USA, was allowed. The total project cost was however, later on increased and as such the foreign equity component had also undergone a change. According to the revised project cost, although foreign equity in percentage terms in the same i.e. 39.89 per cent, in absolute terms this amount has been increased from Rs. 3.59 crores to Rs. 9.97 crores.

(c) As per the conditions laid down in the Letter of Intent/Foreign Collaboration approval, Pepsi project shall export 50 per cent of its total turnover each year for a period of 10 years, from the commencement of comercial production, of which 40 per cent will be from the Company's own manufactured products and 10 per cent from Select List products manu-